

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME I.

PARIS, (ME.), THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1825.

Number 37.

## LAWS OF MAINE.

### STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

AN ACT in addition to "An Act to provide for the education of youth."

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That every town or plantation, which shall neglect to choose annually a superintending School Committee, as required by the third section of an act passed the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to which this is in addition, shall forfeit and pay not less than thirty, nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered and appropriated as is provided in the sixth section of the act aforesaid.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the superintending School Committees, in the several towns and plantations, are hereby authorized and empowered, for misconduct, to expel from any school, any obstinately disobedient and disorderly scholar, when after a proper investigation of his or her behavior, they shall judge that the peace and usefulness of the school will thereby be promoted; and shall also have power to restore such scholar, on satisfactory evidence produced to them of repentance and amendment.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the certificate required to be produced from some person of liberal education, literary pursuits, and good moral character, residing in the county, may, when convenient, be given by any such person residing in any county adjacent to that, in which a school is to be kept.

Section 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the number of children, between the ages of four and twenty-one years, in each school district, (exclusive of those attending any college or academy, not belonging to such district) on the first day of May annually, shall be the number by which the assessors shall apportion the money raised for the support of schools, as required by the fifth section of the act aforesaid.

Section 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Selectmen of the several towns, and the Assessors of the several plantations shall on or before the second Wednesday of January eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and every third year thereafter, make a return to the office of the Secretary of State, of the number of school districts within their respective towns and plantations, the number of children in each of said districts between the ages of four and twenty-one years, the number who usually attend school in each, the amount of money raised and expended for the support of schools, designating what part is raised by taxes, and what from funds, and how such funds have accrued, and the time the school may have been kept, annually in each, designating how much by a school master, and how much by a school mistress.

Section 6. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever the inhabitants of any school district may be desirous of applying to the support of a school taught by a mistress, a greater portion of the money assigned them, than is allowed in the first section of the act to which this is in addition, and shall so determine at any legal district meeting held for that purpose, and make known the same to the superintending School Committee, said committee shall have power to direct what sum shall be applied for the purpose aforesaid, anything in said first section to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the agent of any school district be, and he is hereby authorized, to expend annually, out of the money raised for the support and maintenance of schools therein, a sufficient sum to supply the school with necessary fuel, and a sum not exceeding ten per cent. of the money assigned as the share of said district for incidental repairs of its school house, and necessary utensils for the same.

Section 8. *Be it further enacted,* That notice of district meetings may be given, by posting up at tested copy of the warrant therefor, seven days at least before the meeting in two public places, in the town or plantation; one of which, at least, shall be in the district where the meeting is to be held.

Section 9. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the agent of every school district, to give notice to some one of the superintending School Committee, of the town or plantation, including such district within its limits, on or before the opening of every town or plantation school, of the time the school commences, and the time for which the instructor is engaged therein, and it shall be the duty of one or more of the superintending School Committee to visit each school within the town or plantation, at least twice during the term for which such school is kept, once within three weeks from the commencement of such school, and once within two weeks before the close thereof.

Section 10. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, to furnish blank returns to the Selectmen of towns and the Assessors of plantations, agreeably to the provisions of the fifth section of this act, at such times and in such quantities as may be found necessary.

[This act passed February 25, 1825.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Franklin.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the part of Plantation number eight and nine in the County of Hancock, within the following described limits, to wit: beginning on the south line of township number eight, middle division of the lottery townships, where the line called the French line crosses the same; thence running north by said line, to the termination thereof; thence continuing the same course to the north line of said number eight; thence east, following the township line of numbers eight and nine, six miles; thence south and parallel to the first described line, six miles, to the township line of number nine, being the line between said number nine and Sullivan; thence west on the said township line of number nine and eight to the place beginning, with the inhabitants thereof, be, and they are hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Franklin. And the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which the inhabitants of towns within this State do or may by law enjoy.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace, within said County, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of said town, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof to meet at such time and place, as he shall appoint, to choose such officers as other towns are empowered to choose at their annual town meetings.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said town of Franklin shall be entitled to vote in the choice of a Representative to the Legislature of this State, in the same class, and in the same manner, as it was allowed and authorized to do, previous to the passing of this act; and shall continue a part of the class aforesaid until otherwise provided by law.

[This Act passed January 24, 1825.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Baring.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Plantation number six, in the Eastern Division, in the County of Washington, bounded north by number seven and river Saint Croix, east by Calais, south by number three, west by number fifteen and number sixteen, with the inhabitants thereof, be and they are hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Baring. And the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which the inhabitants of towns within this State do or may by law enjoy.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace, within said County, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of said town, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof, to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint, to choose such officers as other towns are empowered to choose at their annual town meetings.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said town of Baring shall be entitled to vote in the choice of a Representative to the Legislature of this State, in the same class, and in the same manner, as it was allowed and authorized to do previous to the passing of this Act; and shall continue a part of the class aforesaid, until otherwise provided by law.

[This Act passed January 19, 1825.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Charlotte.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Plantation number three, in the eastern division, in the County of Washington, bounded north by number six, east by Robbinston, south by Deansville, and west by number fourteen and number fifteen, with the inhabitants thereof, be and they are hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Charlotte. And the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which the inhabitants of towns within this State do or may by law enjoy.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace, within said County, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of said town, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof, to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint, to choose such officers as other towns are empowered to choose at their annual town meetings.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said town of Charlotte shall be entitled to vote in the choice of a Representative to the Legislature of this State, in the same class and in the same manner, as it was allowed and authorized to do, previous to the passing of this act; and shall continue a part of the class aforesaid until otherwise provided by law.

[This Act passed January 19, 1825.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Whiting.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Plantation, number twelve, in the east division, in the County of Washington, bounded west by Machias; south by Plantation number eleven; east by Plantation number nine; and north by Plantations number ten and number thirteen, with the inhabitants thereof, be, and they hereby are incorporated into a town by the name of Whiting, and the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities, which the inhabitants of towns do, or may by law enjoy.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace within said county, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of said town, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof, to meet at such time and place, as he shall appoint, to choose such officers as other towns are empowered to choose at their annual town meetings.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said town of Whiting shall be entitled to vote in the choice of a Representative to the Legislature of this State, in the same class, and in the same manner, as it was allowed and authorized to do, previous to the passing of this act, and shall continue a part of the class until otherwise provided by law.

[This Act passed February 15, 1825.]

AN ACT to change the time of holding the Supreme Judicial Court in the County of Cumberland.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the time of holding the Supreme Judicial Court in and for the County of Cumberland shall be on the second Tuesday of May annually, and not on the first Tuesday of May as heretofore holden. And all writs and process, now pending in said Court, and all writs and process returnable thereto, and which by law would have day in, and be heard and tried at the term of said Court, to be holden on the first Tuesday of May next shall have day in, and be heard and tried at the term of said Court, to be holden on the second Tuesday of May next.

[This Act passed February 24, 1825.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act to prevent fraud in fire wood, bark, or coal, exposed to sale."

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That whenever any wood, bark, or charcoal, may be sold by the cord, foot, or load, in any town in this State, which may be stored or loaded in such a manner, as to prevent surveyors of wood and bark from examining the middle of the load; and it shall appear on delivery of the same, that said wood, bark, or charcoal, has been stored, with a view of obtaining payment for a greater quantity than there was, in fact, in said load, and with evident intent to defraud the purchaser, the person so selling said wood, bark, or charcoal, or the owner thereof, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five dollars, for the use of the county, in which said penalty may have been incurred; together with costs of prosecution, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace in said town.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any charcoal brought into any town for sale, may be measured and sold by the cord or foot, estimating the cord at ninety six bushels, whenever the purchaser and

seller may mutually agree to the same, and the measures of wood and bark in any town, shall be measures of charcoal, in the same; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

[This Act passed February 15, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to the several acts now in force, to organize, govern and discipline the Militia of this State.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the time for the inspection of the Militia of this State shall hereafter be on the Tuesday following the second Monday of September annually, instead of the first Tuesday of May; and all the provisions of the several acts to which this is in addition, applicable to the said inspection on the first Tuesday of May annually, shall have force and be applicable to the said inspection to be had on the Tuesday following the second Monday of September annually; And if any non-commissioned officer or private shall neglect to attend any company inspection and drill provided for in this act, he shall forfeit the sum of four dollars; for neglect to attend any Brigade, Regimental or Battalion review, or any company training provided for in this act, he shall forfeit the sum of three dollars; and for being deficient in the arms and equipments or any part thereof required by law, he shall forfeit and pay double the amount provided for such deficiency, in the acts to which this is in addition, to be recovered and applied as therein provided.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That every commanding officer of a company shall parade his company on the Tuesday following the second Monday of September annually, at one o'clock in the afternoon for inspection and drill, and on one other day in the afternoon for company discipline, between said day of inspection and the Review herein provided for; and the troops of each division shall also be paraded for review in Brigades Regiments or Battalions on some day between the third Monday of September and the twentieth day of October annually: *Provided,* That no person shall be obliged to do military duty after sunset. But no non-commissioned officer or private shall be compelled to perform any other military duty, or attend any other training, inspection or review, than is herein provided for, except the duty of attending the election of company officers: *Provided however,* That on the approach of any public danger, when in the opinion of the Commander in Chief, any of the exigencies are likely to happen upon which the Militia could by the Constitution of the United States, be called into actual service, he shall have power to order such other and further training and disciplining the Militia, or any part thereof, as he may deem necessary: *And provided also,* That Companies raised at large by voluntary enlistment, may establish by-laws and regulations not repugnant to the laws of the State, for perfecting themselves in military discipline, in which they may determine what number of company trainings, not to exceed six, they will have in each year, and may establish penalties and forfeitures to enforce the observance thereof; which by-laws and regulations shall be binding on such of the members thereof as subscribe their names to the same.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all excuses of non-commissioned officers and privates for neglect of duty, shall be made to the commanding officer of the company within twenty days after such neglect; and all prosecutions for the recovery of any fine or forfeiture, shall be commenced within forty days from the time the forfeiture accrued; and no clerk shall be compelled to commence a prosecution, against any delinquent who is in the opinion of the major part of the commissioned officers of the company is unable to pay the fine or forfeiture incurred by him. And if any town shall neglect to furnish arms and equipments to such privates as are unable to equip themselves in the manner prescribed by law, such town shall forfeit and pay not less than twenty dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment, to the use of the State.

Section 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all prosecutions before any Justice of the Peace, by virtue of this act, shall be commenced before any Justice of the Peace living in the town or plantation where the company to which the delinquent belongs usually parades.

Section 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the captain or commanding officer of each company shall cause the clerk of his company to make a return of the state of his company on the day of the annual inspection to the commanding officer of his Regiment or Battalion, on or before the first day of October annually, and the commanding officer of each Regiment or Battalion, shall cause his Adjutant to record an abstract of the returns made to him, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and to transmit a copy thereof to the commanding officer of the Brigade on or before the first day of November annually; and the commanding officer of each Brigade shall cause his Brigade Inspector to transmit the Brigade returns to the office of the Adjutant General; and to transmit abstracts thereof to the Major General and to the Division Inspector of his Division in the month of November annually; and the Major General shall cause the Division Inspector to transmit an aggregate abstract of such Brigade returns to the office of the Adjutant General, in the month of December annually.

Section 6. *Be it further enacted,* That when an officer, by any casualty shall lose his commission, upon his affidavit thereof before any Justice of the Peace for the county in which he resides, and on filing in the office of the Adjutant General such affidavit, he shall be entitled to receive a new commission of the same tenor and date, as the one lost as aforesaid.

Section 7. *Be it further enacted,* That no election for the choice of Brigadier General or field officer shall be valid, unless a majority of all the electors qualified by law to vote in such choice, (counting all existing vacancies in the offices of such electors) shall be present at such election.

Section 8. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after the passing of this act, no staff officer shall be detailed to serve as a member of courts martial, or courts of inquiry: *Provided however,* That any staff officer may serve as marshal. And so much of the thirty-seventh section of the act to which this is additional, as provides that the commanding officers of Divisions, Brigades and Regiments shall furnish the officers next below them in grade, with a certified copy of the roster of the staff officers respectively, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 9. *Be it further enacted,* That no arrest of any officer to be tried by a Court martial shall be legal, (except for offences committed on parade in presence of the troops) until the Commander in Chief or Major General (as the case may be) shall have ordered the officer arrested to be tried by a court martial, and shall have directed such arrest to be made; and no arrest for offences committed on parade shall be legal, unless made by order of the commanding officer present in writing; and unless such commanding officer

shall within fifteen days exhibit to the competent authority his complaint in writing, sitting forth the cause of such arrest.

Section 10. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor, with advice and consent of Council, be, and he hereby is authorized to organize independent battalions of Infantry, with a battalion staff, where the local situation of the troops is such that they cannot be conveniently connected to a Regiment. And where by the divisions of any corps, a new Division or Brigade shall be so formed as to leave but three companies of any Regiment of Cavalry or Artillery or where by the disbanding of any company, such Regiment of Cavalry or Artillery shall be reduced to three companies, such three companies shall still constitute a Regiment, and all the officers thereof shall retain their command and rank, the same as though said corps had not been reduced.

Section 11. *Be it further enacted,* That the several officers herein named shall receive the following compensation annually, in full of the services by them performed: Division Inspectors, the sum of ten dollars; the orderly Aids-de-camp of Major Generals, Brigade Inspectors, and Aids-de-camp of Brigadier Generals, thirty-two dollars, each.

Section 12. *Be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts, so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and so much of said acts as prohibits the commanding officers of companies from receiving any excuses from their men, for deficiency of equipments, and so much of said acts, as require Selectmen of towns and assessors of plantations to furnish blank Cartridges to be used at the muster or review be, and the same are hereby repealed. *Provided,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal or in any way effect the twenty-sixth section of an act entitled "An act providing for the government of the State Prison, and for the punishment of convicts, passed the twenty-fifth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four."

[This Act passed February 28, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to "An Act directing the time and manner of appointing County Treasurers and for other purposes."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the copy of the record of votes for county treasurer, required by law to be transmitted to the next Court of Sessions for the county, after the second Monday of September annually, shall from and after the passing of this act, be transmitted to the Court of Sessions to be holden within and for each county next after the twentieth day of September annually on the first day of the Court's sitting when and where all such proceedings shall be had, as are provided to be had, when said copies are made returnable by the act to which this is an addition.

[This Act passed Feb. 10, 1825.]

AN additional Act concerning plates for printing bank notes.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That from and after the first day of May next, no bills of the denomination of five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten dollars, shall be issued or omitted by any Bank in this State, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated, unless the said bills shall have on the back of the same, an impression from a check plate; and in case any bank shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, each Bank, so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for each such neglect or refusal; to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, by the Attorney General, for the use of the State.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[This Act passed Feb. 10, 1825.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Alexander.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Plantation number sixteen, in the eastern division, in the County of Washington bounded North by number seventeen, East by number six and number seven, South by number fifteen, West by number twenty, with the inhabitants thereof, be, and they are hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Alexander. And the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which the inhabitants of towns within this State do or may by law enjoy.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace, within said county, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of said town, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof, to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint, to choose such officers as other towns are empowered to choose at their annual town meetings.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That said town of Alexander shall be entitled to vote in the choice of a Representative to the Legislature of this State, in the same class, and in the same manner, as it was allowed and authorized to do, previous to the passing of this Act, and shall continue a part of the class aforesaid until otherwise provided by law.

[This Act passed January 19, 1825.]

RESOLVE establishing the times for holding the Courts of Probate in the County of Penobscot.

*RESOLVED,* That the Probate Court in the County of Penobscot, shall hereafter be holden at the Probate Office in Bangor, and for said County, on the last Tuesday of each month in the year, till further order of the Legislature, beginning on the last Tuesday of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; and all suits, matters, and things now pending in said Court, shall be continued, have day, and be heard on the day last aforesaid. *Be it further resolved,* That in case of the sickness or absence of the Judge of said Court, the same Court, at any of its aforementioned times may be adjourned by the said Judge, or the Register thereof, by posting seasonably an advertisement in writing in said Probate Office. *Be it further resolved,* That the second Resolve in the Resolutions passed the twenty-eighth day of June, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

[This Resolve passed February 7, 1825.]

[CONTINUATION OF LAWS ON FORTY-THIRD PAGE.]

# TRIAL OF REID.

[Continued from the first page.]

Mrs. Taylor testified that Reid called on her last summer, and inquired concerning the Carroll family: she told him that she had heard nothing but what was decent of them; that they were a hard-working family, &c. Reid said he believed that Carroll to be a damned rascal.

Mr. Hays testified that he never saw a more affectionate family than Mr. Carroll's. Several other witnesses were examined on both sides as to character;—and the evidence closed on both sides.

Mr. Price commenced the summing up on the part of the prisoner. Our limits will not permit us to give more than a short sketch of this argument. He commenced by stating the deep interest and importance of this case to his client, and the strict caution requisite from the nature of the evidence. The evidence, he said, in this case was not only presumptive as to the administering of the poison, but they would have to multiply presumption upon presumption, and first presume the family to have been poisoned. Mr. Price then entered into an ingenious explanation of the testimony of the physicians, and particularly of Dr. Osborn, relative to the effect of cranberries, boiled in a copper vessel. He also cited several cases in support of his argument, particularly that in a case of a missing person, we cannot presume a murder solely from the circumstance of the person's being missing. Mr. Price, after an examination of the testimony, continued—I have never, Gentlemen, witnessed a more correct deportment than that of Mr. Reid, throughout the trial; and will you for a moment suppose that he could sit thus composed after the successful perpetration of so foul an offence?—There is, Gentlemen, a gradation in human guilt. And what is this crime? It is a deed most horrible; an attempt to poison a man and his wife and five infant children; and can you suppose Mr. Reid, with the character given him by your most respectable citizens, by the first officer of your city, by one of the assistant magistrates on the bench, guilty of this crime? Gentlemen, I submit my client with confidence into your hands, in full confidence that you will mete to him the judgment he deserves.

Mr. Griffin closed on behalf of the prisoner. He remarked on the excitement that had existed in this case, through the influence of the public press, which he hoped had not found its way into this court. He dwelt particularly on the part of the indictment which relates to their having been poisoned with arsenic, which he insisted had not been proved. He cited the case of the good Samaritan, and supposed that if he had been taken up, on suspicion, and tried before a Jewish jury, on such a charge, they would have supposed it impossible for a man of his benevolence to have been guilty of such an offence. Mr. Griffin closed his remarks by a hope that the jury would weigh every doubt, and give the prisoner full benefit thereof; and, said he, "fear not, gentlemen, that, if guilty, certainly will be long enough, and Omnipotence strong enough to punish; and I do trust, and it is my parting remark, that you will not dread to deliver my client into His hands who searcheth the hearts and trieth the reins of the children of men."

Mr. Graham commenced summing up on behalf of the people. We can merely notice one very striking remark in his very eloquent speech. In speaking of Reid's stepping aside, after he had pointed out Mrs. Carroll to the watchmen, compared him to the devil in paradise, looking on Adam and Eve with a sneering smile. His examination of the testimony was very ingenious.

Mr. Maxwell closed with his usual ability, and the court proceeded to charge the jury. Gentlemen of the jury—It devolves upon us under our oath to pass upon the prisoner. He is charged with an attempt to poison the family of Mr. Carroll, a crime of a most horrible nature, the consequence of which if found guilty will be imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not over three years. In all countries poisoning is considered as the most detestable of crimes—no courage can withstand it, no power resist it. Man shrinks at the idea; it is indeed a dangerous and frightfully alarming crime. It is in evidence before us that small portions of poison, not larger than a kernel of wheat, will destroy life.—It is one of those cases in the catalogue of human offences, where we must be guided solely by the rules of common sense, because the prisoner perpetrated his deed covertly and in a manner that can only be reached by circumstantial evidence. The first question then for you to decide is, was the family of the Carrolls poisoned? On that subject we think there is no difficulty. The evidence of Dr. Ayre is conclusive on that subject. The very nature of the case debars all doubt that they were poisoned by some metallic poison, and as these facts were incriminated with a white powder of which nature arsenic has been proved to be, we must conclude they were poisoned by arsenic.—Forming this conclusion, gentlemen, that poison was administered, we arrive at the second question, by whom was it administered? or who, in the range of human probability, was the most likely to have administered it? And first, it has been suggested by the counsel for the prisoner, that these cakes might have been left there by some charitable person, perfectly unconscious of their having been poisoned; but had this been the case would they not have immediately come forward and given an explanation; but we think the suggestion improbable, as there would not have been this mystery about an act of charity. The next supposition of the counsel is that Carroll may himself have poisoned these tarts, or infused some slight emetic

into them, to excite public sympathy in his favor, and thereby recover heavy damages against Reid in the suit now pending. This idea we must repel as unnatural and incredible; besides, Carroll himself partook of the tarts.—Next come we to Parazan, the man with whom Carroll had the quarrel; but the witness himself treats it as a slight quarrel, and he swears positively he knows nothing of the basket. This, as he is introduced by the defendant, we are bound to believe. Lastly, gentlemen, we come to Reid; and here let us pause, and dispassionately examine the different facts. First as to the basket;—Several witnesses swear they have seen Mrs. Robb with a basket like the poison basket, and though they do not swear it is the same basket, showing thereby their regard for their oaths, yet they say it is exactly similar; besides, Mr. Reid had it in his power to produce Mrs. Robb to refute that fact, or, if he had it in his possession, the basket itself. Reid will therefore have to bear the full weight of that circumstance, particularly as it was in his power to have disproved it if capable of a refutation. The next fact is the cord, and really, gentlemen, though they have produced witnesses to testify to their acquaintance with this kind of cord, it does appear from even their testimony, to be nevertheless uncommon, and particularly so in the form here exhibited. This must also be set down as a strong fact against the prisoner. The house was searched on Sunday afternoon, and all the various kinds of cakes there found, corresponded to those in the poison basket; and as a remarkable fact, none other but these same cakes were discovered. All these circumstances go to show, that the poisoned tarts came from the house of Reid. The prisoner himself and his counsel felt that he was surrounded by strong circumstantial proof, and he has endeavored to meet it. He has shown to you, with regard to the arsenic, that he wears it in a belt, as a remedy against a disorder with which he is troubled. He has exhibited a variety of cords to show that this cord is by no means uncommon; and lastly, he has produced an excellent character. Gentlemen, character in all doubtful cases, should indeed have a powerful influence, and in this case particularly, had it not been also shown to you, that if he is, as represented, kind and benevolent, he is also at times cruel, inhuman, and revengeful. His conduct to the Carroll family was unmanly in the highest degree. At late hour of the night, in the absence of her husband, and her next natural protector on earth, her son—surrounded by an infant family—with a sick child in her arms, he drags her from his house, and exposes her to the fury of the storm. This fact in itself speaks volumes; it exhibits the rancorous and revengeful spirit of the prisoner in a manner that goes to the heart of every human being. Another fact is his threat, that he would have them in the Penitentiary. All these things considered, we come to the general question, whether on the whole evidence you think him guilty. If on the whole evidence you think him innocent, acquit him. If you entertain a just and reasonable doubt, let that doubt prevail on the side of mercy; but if from the whole testimony as delivered before you, you think him guilty, however painful it may be, find him so.

The jury retired about one o'clock, and in half an hour brought in the verdict of GUILTY. The trial occupied the court from Tuesday until Friday morning.

**Rules and Regulations to be observed by Mothers and Nurses.** Some people in dressing an infant seem in such haste as to toss him in a way that must fatigue and harass him. The most tender deliberation should be observed.—Every one knows that a kid, a lamb, a calf, or even a puppy or kitten, cannot thrive if squeezed or tumbled about. An infant is certainly more easily hurt. Yet in addition to this horrid dressing, his clothes are often so tight, that he frets and roars, though he cannot give words to his complaints. Pins should never be used in an infant's clothes; and every thing should be so loosely tied that one might get two fingers between it and that part where it is fixed. Bandages round the head should be strictly forbidden. Many instances of idiotism, fits and deformity, are owing to tight bandages. In laying a child to sleep, he should be laid on the right side oftener than on the left; but twice in four and twenty hours at least he should be changed to the left side. Laying him on his back when he is awake is enough of that posture, in which he can alone move his legs and arms with freedom. Infants are sometimes very restless at night, and it is generally owing either to cramming them with a heavy supper, tight night clothes, or being overheated by too many blankets. It may also proceed from putting them to sleep too early. He should be kept awake until the family are going to rest, and the house free from noise. Undressing him and bathing him will weary and dispose him to sleep, and universal stillness will promote it. Never let any thing but the prescription of a physician in sickness, tempt you to give him wine, spirits, or any drug to make him sleep. Milk and water, whey or thin gruel is the only fit liquor for little ones, even when they can run about. The more simple and light their diet, the more they will thrive.—Such food will keep their body regular, and they cannot be long well if you neglect that essential point. When opening medicine must be given to supply the defect of nature, a little manna or magnesia is safest. A careful and diligent mother will attend to these particulars, keeping all her children under her own eye, and giving them lessons of more value than gold or jewels. In the time that lazy and gadding gossips are looking at their fingers, or giving and hearing news.

The following is the result of a man's labor for three years, during eight or nine hours each day, (Sundays not excepted); to determine the verses, words, and letters, contained in the English Translation of the Bible; with some other particulars.

Verses, 31,175,  
Words, 773,692,  
Letters, 3,566,480.  
The Middle, and the least character, is the 117th Psalm.  
The middle verse is the 8th verse of the 101st Psalm.  
The least verses in the Old Testament are in the first Book of Chronicles, first chap. and 1st & 25th verses.  
The least verse in the New Testament, is the 11th chapter of John, verse 35.  
Jehovah is named 6,355 times; though the name Jehovah is usually only translated "the LORD," in capital letters.  
The word *And* is found in the Bible 46,227 times.

**ANECDOTES.**  
An honest Irishman was accosted on the quay at Belfast, by brother Hibernian, with "Arrah, Pat, you are going to be in luck to-day, you have got your stockings turned wrong side out." Pat turned round with great quickness, and surveyed with the utmost complacency the sad remnants of what had once been hose, answered—"Sure, honey, I know that; and don't you know why I turned them?" No replied the other. "Why," says Pat, and he gave a knowing wink with his eye—"because they are holed on the other side."  
A Dutchman, the other day, bid an extraordinary price for an alarm clock and gave as a reason, "Dat as he loof'd to rise early, he had now nothing to do put to bull a spring, and he could wake himself."  
"No man," said a doctor one day, "can complain of my using him ill." "True," said his friend, "because all you were ever called to attend, died under your hands."  
"The morning following the battle at Yorktown, I had the curiosity to attend the dressing of wounds;—and among others, whose limbs were so much injured, as to require amputation, was a musician, who had received a musket ball in his knee. As was usual in such cases, preparations were made to lash him down to the table, to prevent the possibility of his moving. Says the sufferer, 'Now, Doctor, what would you be at?' 'My lad, I'm going to take off your leg; and 'tis necessary you should be lashed down.' 'I shall consent to no such thing, you may pluck my horse, but you'll not confine me. Is there a fiddle in the tent?' 'If so bring it me.' A violin was furnished, and after tuning it, he said, 'Now Doctor, begin,' and he continued to play, until the operation, which took about forty minutes, was completed, without missing a note, or moving a muscle."

A Scotch pedestrian, attacked by three highwaymen, defended himself with great courage and obstinacy, but was at last overpowered, and his pockets rifled. The robbers expected, from the extraordinary resistance they had experienced, to lay their hands on some rich booty, but were not a little surprised to discover that the whole treasure which the sturdy Caldonian had been defending at this hazard of his life, consisted of no more than a crooked sixpence: "The deuce is in him," said one of the rascals, "if he had eighteen pence, I suppose he would have killed the whole of us."

A lady of high fashion having once given out that she wanted a female attendant, one of a very promising appearance presented herself. Being asked whether she understood combing the hair, and arranging the head-dress, the new candidate replied, that was precisely what she principally excelled in, as she only required five minutes to comb and arrange the largest head of hair. "You may go," said the lady, leaving a deep sigh; "what a comb a lady's hair in five minutes; and pray how am I to pass the rest of my morning?"

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of LAND in the town of Greenwood, lying in the North part of said town, formerly known by the name of Raymond's Grant, and in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed in the Bills committed to me the subscriber, Collector for said town, for the years 1823 and 1824, in the respective sums following, to wit:

No. of Lot.	No. of Acre.	Value.	Tax for 1823.	Tax for 1824.	Doing high-way for 1823.	Doing high-way for 1824.
8 1	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
9 3	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
5 4	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
7 8	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
2 5	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
7 5	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
8 5	80 50	0 85	1 03	1 93		
5 6	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
7 6	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
2 7	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
6 3	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
12 9	75 60	0 98	1 17	2 19		
13 9	66 40	0 68	0 54	1 22		
11 1	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
5 2	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
2 4	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
3 4	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
10 4	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
1 7	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
9 7	20 30	0 34	0 57	0 91		
8 8	80 50	0 85	1 03	1 93		
2 9	100 60	1 02	1 26	2 28		
14 8	60 40	0 68	1 72	2 40		

East half, 13 9 74 50 0 65 2 09\*  
Unknown, 2 9 77 50 0 65\*  
East half, unkn. 3 40 33 1 03\*

Unless said taxes with all the necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before **TUESDAY, the fifteenth day of March next**, so much of said Land as will satisfy the same, will then be sold of Public Auction, at the house of the subscriber, in Greenwood, aforesaid, on said day, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN SMALL, Collector of Taxes in said town.  
Greenwood, Feb. 4, A. D. 1825. 3w 35\*

\*These Lots lying in the South part of said town, formerly granted to Phillips' Academy.  
East end of said Lot lying in the South part of said town, formerly known by the name of Mosure's and Haskell's Grant.

## MACHINE CARDS.

HORACE SEAVER, No. 2, Mitchell's Buildings, has just received a consignment of Machine Cards, from the Manufactory of Horace Smith, Liechester, which will be warranted to give satisfaction. Orders for any quantity executed at short notice.  
Feb. 13.—11 3d.

## PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

ON the petition of JONATHAN FRYE, administrator of the estate of JAMES FRYE, late of Summer, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars & eighty-three cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.  
A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register. 35\*

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

ON the petition of JIRRE HILLMAN, administrator of the estate of MOSES HILLMAN, late of Livermore, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred forty-nine dollars & seventy-one cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.  
A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register. 35\*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

JONATHAN FRYE, Administrator on the estate of JAMES FRYE, late of Summer, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.  
A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register. 35\*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

LEWIS DREW, of Buckfield, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will & testament of STEPHEN DREW, late of Buckfield, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said Lewis Drew give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.  
A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register. 35\*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

JIRRE HILLMAN, Administrator on the estate of MOSES HILLMAN, late of Livermore, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.  
A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register. 35\*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

DAVID M'WANE, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of DAVID M'WANE, late of Waterford, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said David M'Wane give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Waterford, in said County, on the twenty-fifth day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.  
A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register.—35

## HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term in HEBRON ACADEMY will commence on Monday, the twenty-first day of March next, under the tuition of Mr. ELYSE PARKISS, a graduate of Bowdoin College, in whom we have confidence as a faithful and useful instructor, and youths of both sexes are again invited to try the advantages of this institution.  
JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.  
Feb. 14, 1825.

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME I.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1825.

Number 37.

## LAW OF MAINE.

### STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

AN ACT in addition to "An Act to provide for the education of youth."

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That every town or plantation, which shall neglect to choose annually a superintending School Committee, as required by the third section of an act passed the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to which this is in addition, shall forfeit and pay not less than thirty, nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered and appropriated as is provided in the sixth section of the act aforesaid.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the superintending School Committees, in the several towns and plantations, are hereby authorized and empowered, for misconduct, to expel from any school, any obstinately disobedient and disorderly scholar, when after a proper investigation of his or her behavior, they shall judge that the peace and usefulness of the school will thereby be promoted; and shall also have power to restore such scholar, on satisfactory evidence produced to them of repentance and amendment.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the certificate required to be produced from some person of liberal education, literary pursuits, and good moral character, residing in the county, may, when convenience so requires, be given by any such person residing in any county adjacent to that, in which a school is to be kept.

Section 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the number of children, between the ages of four and twenty-one years, in each school district, (exclusive of those attending any college or academy, not belonging to such district) on the first day of May annually, shall be the number by which the assessors shall apportion the money raised for the support of schools, as required by the fifth section of the act aforesaid.

Section 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Selectmen of the several towns, and the Assessors of the several plantations shall on or before the second Wednesday of January eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and every third year thereafter, make a return to the office of the Secretary of State, of the number of school districts within their respective towns and plantations, the number of children in each of said districts between the ages of four and twenty-one years, the number who usually attend school in each, the amount of money raised and expended for the support of schools; designating what part is raised by taxes, and what from funds, and how such funds have accrued, and the time the school may have been kept, annually in each, designating how much by a school master, and how much by a school mistress.

Section 6. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever the inhabitants of any school district may be desirous of applying to the support of a school taught by a mistress, a greater portion of the money assigned them, than is allowed in the first section of the act to which this is in addition, and shall so determine at any legal district meeting held for that purpose, and make known the same to the superintending School Committee, said committee shall have power to direct what sum shall be applied for the purpose aforesaid, anything in said first section to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the agent of any school district be, and he is hereby authorized, to expend annually, out of the money raised for the support and maintenance of schools therein, a sufficient sum to supply the school with necessary fuel, and a sum not exceeding ten per cent. of the money assigned as the share of said district for incidental repairs of its school house, and necessary utensils for the same.

Section 8. *Be it further enacted,* That notice of district meetings may be given, by posting up an attested copy of the warrant therefor, seven days at least before the meeting in two public places, in the town or plantation; one of which, at least, shall be in the district where the meeting is to be held.

Section 9. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the agent of every school district, to give notice to some one of the superintending School Committee, of the town or plantation, including such district within its limits, on or before the opening of every town or plantation school, of the time the school commences, and the time for which the instructor is engaged therein, and it shall be the duty of one or more of the superintending School Committee to visit each school within the town or plantation, at least twice during the term for which such school is kept, once within three weeks from the commencement of such school, and once within two weeks before the close thereof.

Section 10. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, to furnish blank returns to the Selectmen of towns and the Assessors of plantations, agreeably to the provisions of the fifth section of this act, at such times and in such quantities as may be found necessary.

[This act passed February 25, 1825.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Franklin.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the part of Plantation number eight and nine in the County of Hancock, within the following described limits, to wit: beginning on the south line of township number eight, middle division of the lottery township, where the line called the French line crosses the same; thence running north by said line, to the termination thereof; thence continuing the same course to the north line of said number eight; thence east, following the township lines of numbers eight and nine, six miles; thence south and parallel to the first described line, six miles, to the township line of number nine, being the line between said number nine and Sullivan; thence west on said township line of number nine and eight to the place beginning, with the inhabitants thereof, be, and they are hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Franklin. And the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which the inhabitants of towns within this State do or may by law enjoy.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace, within said County, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of said town, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof to meet at such time and place, as he shall appoint, to choose such officers as other towns are empowered to choose at their annual town meetings.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said town of Franklin shall be entitled to vote in the choice of a Representative to the Legislature of this State, in the same class, and in the same manner, as it was allowed and authorized to do, previous to the passing of this act; and shall continue a part of the class aforesaid until otherwise provided by law.

[This Act passed January 24, 1825.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Baring.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Plantation number six, in the Eastern Division, in the County of Washington, bounded north by number seven and river Saint Croix, east by Calais, south by number three, west by number fifteen and number sixteen, with the inhabitants thereof, be and they are hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Baring. And the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which the inhabitants of towns within this State do or may by law enjoy.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace, within said County, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of said town, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof, to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint, to choose such officers as other towns are empowered to choose at their annual town meetings.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said town of Baring shall be entitled to vote in the choice of a Representative to the Legislature of this State, in the same class, and in the same manner as it was allowed and authorized to do previous to the passing of this Act; and shall continue a part of the class aforesaid, until otherwise provided by law.

[This Act passed January 19, 1825.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Charlotte.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Plantation number three, in the eastern division, in the County of Washington, bounded north by number six, east by Robinsonville, south by Dennyville, and west by number fourteen and number fifteen, with the inhabitants thereof, be and they are hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Charlotte. And the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which the inhabitants of towns within this State do or may by law enjoy.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace, within said County, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of said town, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof, to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint, to choose such officers as other towns are empowered to choose at their annual town meetings.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said town of Charlotte shall be entitled to vote in the choice of a Representative to the Legislature of this State, in the same class and in the same manner, as it was allowed and authorized to do, previous to the passing of this act; and shall continue a part of the class aforesaid until otherwise provided by law.

[This Act passed January 19, 1825.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Whiting.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Plantation number twelve, in the east division, in the County of Washington, bounded west by Machias; south by Plantation number eleven; east by Plantation number nine; and north by Plantations number ten and number thirteen, with the inhabitants thereof, be, and they hereby are incorporated into a town by the name of Whiting, and the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities, which the inhabitants of towns do, or may by law enjoy.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace within said county, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of said town, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof, to meet at such time and place, as he shall appoint, to choose such officers as other towns are empowered to choose at their annual town meetings.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said town of Whiting shall be entitled to vote in the choice of a Representative to the Legislature of this State, in the same class, and in the same manner, as it was allowed and authorized to do, previous to the passing of this act, and shall continue a part of the class until otherwise provided by law.

[This Act passed February 15, 1825.]

AN ACT to change the time of holding the Supreme Judicial Court in the County of Cumberland.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the time of holding the Supreme Judicial Court in and for the County of Cumberland shall be on the second Tuesday of May annually, and not on the first Tuesday of May as heretofore held. And all suits and processes, now pending in said Court, and all writs and precepts returnable thereto, and which by law would have day in, and be heard and tried at the term of said Court, to be holden on the first Tuesday of May next shall have day in, and be heard and tried at the term of said Court, to be holden on the second Tuesday of May next.

[This Act passed February 24, 1825.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act to prevent fraud in fire wood, bark, or coal, exposed to sale."

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That whenever any wood, bark, or charcoal, may be sold by the cord, foot, or load, in any town in this State, which may be stowed or loaded in such a manner, as to prevent surveyors of wood and bark from examining the middle of the load; and it shall appear on delivery of the same, that said wood, bark, or charcoal, has been stowed, with a view of obtaining payment for a greater quantity than there was, in fact, in said load, and with evident intent to defraud the purchaser, the person so selling said wood, bark or charcoal, or the owner thereof, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five dollars, for the use of the county, in which said offence has been committed; together with costs of prosecution, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace in said town.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any charcoal brought into any town for sale, may be measured and sold by the cord or foot, estimating the cord at ninety six bushels, whenever the purchaser and

seller may mutually agree to the same, and the measurers of wood and bark in any town, shall be measurers of charcoal, in the same: any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

[This Act passed February 15, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to the several acts now in force, to organize, govern and discipline the Militia of this State.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the time for the inspection of the Militia of this State shall hereafter be on the Tuesday following the second Monday of September annually, instead of the first Tuesday of May; and all the provisions of the several acts to which this is in addition, applicable to the said inspection on the first Tuesday of May annually, shall have force and be applicable to the said inspection to be held on the Tuesday following the second Monday of September annually: And if any non-commissioned officer or private shall neglect to attend any company inspection and drill provided for in this act, he shall forfeit the sum of four dollars; for neglect to attend any Brigade, Regimental or Battalion review, or any company training provided for in this act, he shall forfeit the sum of three dollars; and for being deficient in the arms and equipments or any part thereof required by law, he shall forfeit and pay double the amount provided for such deficiency, in the acts to which this is in addition, to be recovered and applied as therein provided.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That every commanding officer of a company shall parade his company on the Tuesday following the second Monday of September annually, at one of the clock in the afternoon for inspection and drill, and on one other day in the afternoon for company discipline, between said day of inspection and the Review herein provided for; and the troops of each division shall also be paraded for review in Brigades Regiments or Battalions on some day between the third Monday of September and the twentieth day of October annually: *Provided,* That no person shall be obliged to do military duty after sunset. But no non-commissioned officer or private shall be compelled to perform any other military duty, or attend any other training, inspection or review, than is herein provided for, except the duty of attending the election of company officers: *Provided however,* That on the approach of any public danger, when in the opinion of the Commander in Chief, any of the exigencies are likely to happen upon which the Militia could by the Constitution of the United States, be called into actual service, he shall have power to order such other and further training and disciplining the Militia, or any part thereof, as he may deem necessary: *And provided, also,* That Companies raised at large by voluntary enlistment, may establish by-laws and regulations not repugnant to the laws of the State, for perfecting themselves in military discipline, in which they may determine what number of company trainings, not to exceed six, they will have in each year, and may establish penalties and forfeitures to enforce the observance thereof; which by-laws and regulations shall be binding on such of the members thereof as subscribe their names to the same.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all excuses of non-commissioned officers and privates for neglect of duty, shall be made to the commanding officer of the company within twenty days after such neglect; and all prosecutions for the recovery of any fine or forfeiture, shall be commenced within forty days from the time the forfeiture accrued; and no clerk shall be compelled to commence a prosecution against any delinquent who is in the opinion of the major part of the commissioned officers of the company is unable to pay the fine or forfeiture incurred by him. And if any town shall neglect to furnish arms and equipments to such privates as are unable to equip themselves in the manner prescribed by law, such town shall forfeit and pay not less than twenty dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment, to the use of the State.

Section 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all prosecutions before any Justice of the Peace, by virtue of this act, shall be commenced before some Justice of the Peace living in the town or plantation where the company to which the delinquent belongs usually parades.

Section 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the captain or commanding officer of each company shall cause the clerk of his company to make a return of the state of his company on the day of the annual inspection to the commanding officer of his Regiment or Battalion, on or before the first day of October annually, and the commanding officer of each Regiment or Battalion, shall cause his Adjutant to record an abstract of the returns made to him, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and to transmit a copy thereof to the commanding officer of the Brigade on or before the first day of November annually; and the commanding officer of each Brigade shall cause his Brigade Inspector to transmit the Brigade returns to the office of the Adjutant General; also to transmit abstracts thereof to the Major General and to the Division Inspector of his Division, in the month of November annually; and the Major General shall cause the Division Inspector to transmit an aggregate abstract of such Brigade returns to the office of the Adjutant General, in the month of December annually.

Section 6. *Be it further enacted,* That when an officer, by any casualty shall lose his commission, upon his affidavit thereof before any Justice of the Peace for the county in which he resides, and on filing in the office of the Adjutant General such affidavit, he shall be entitled to receive a new commission of the same tenor and date, as the one lost as aforesaid.

Section 7. *Be it further enacted,* That no election for the choice of Brigadier General or field officer shall be valid, unless a majority of all the electors qualified by law to vote in such choice, (counting all existing vacancies in the offices of such electors) shall be present at such election.

Section 8. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after the passing of this act, no staff officer shall be detailed to serve as a member of courts martial, or courts of inquiry: *Provided however,* That any staff officer may serve as marshal. And so much of the thirty-seventh section of the act to which this is additional, as provides that the commanding officers of Divisions, Brigades and Regiments shall furnish the officers next below them in grade, with a certified copy of the rosters of the staff officers respectively, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 9. *Be it further enacted,* That no arrest of any officer to be tried by a Court martial shall be legal, (except for offences committed on parade in presence of the troops) unless the Commander in Chief or Major General (as the case may be) shall have ordered the officer arrested to be tried by a court martial, and shall have directed such arrest to be made; and no arrest for offences committed on parade shall be legal, unless made by order of the commanding officer present in writing; and unless such commanding officer

shall within fifteen days exhibit to the competent authority his complaint in writing, sitting forth the cause of such arrest.

Section 10. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor, with advice and consent of Council, be, and he hereby is authorized to organize independent battalions of Infantry, with a battalion staff, where the local situation of the troops is such that they cannot be conveniently connected to a Regiment. And where by the divisions of any corps; a new Division or Brigade shall be so formed as to leave but three companies of any Regiment of Cavalry or Artillery or where by the disbanding of any company, such Regiment of Cavalry or Artillery shall be reduced to three companies, such three companies shall still constitute a Regiment, and all the officers thereof shall retain their command and rank, the same as though said corps had not been reduced.

Section 11. *Be it further enacted,* That the several officers herein named shall receive the following compensation annually, in full of the services by them performed; Division Inspectors, the sum of ten dollars; the orderly Aids-de-camp of Major Generals, Brigade Inspectors, and Aids-de-camp of Brigadier Generals, thirty-two dollars, each.

Section 12. *Be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts, so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and so much of said acts as prohibits the commanding officers of companies from receiving any excuses from their men, for deficiency of equipments, and so much of said acts, as require Selectmen of towns and assessors of plantations to furnish blank Cartridges to be used at the muster or review be, and the same are hereby repealed. *Provided,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal or in any way effect the twenty-sixth section of an act entitled "an act providing for the government of the State Prison and for the punishment of convicts, passed the twenty-fifth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four."

[This Act passed February 28, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to "An Act directing the time and manner of appointing County Treasurers and for other purposes."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the copy of the record of votes for county treasurer, required by law to be transmitted to the next Court of Sessions for the county, after the second Monday of September annually, shall from and after the passing of this act, be transmitted to the Court of Sessions to be holden within and for each county next after the twentieth day of September annually on the first day of the Court's sitting when and where all such proceedings shall be had, as are provided to be had, when said copies are made returnable by the act to which this is an addition.

[This Act passed Feb. 10, 1825.]

AN additional Act concerning plates for printing bank notes.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That from and after the first day of May next, no bills of the denomination of five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten dollars, shall be issued or emitted by any Bank in this State, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated, unless the said bills shall have on the back of the same, an impression from a check plate; and in case any bank shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, each Bank, so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for each such neglect or refusal; to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, by the Attorney General, for the use of the State.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all acts, and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[This Act passed Feb. 10, 1825.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Alexander.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Plantation number sixteen, in the eastern division, in the County of Washington bounded North by number seventeen, East by number six and number seven, South by number fifteen, West by number twenty, with the inhabitants thereof, be, and they are hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Alexander. And the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which the inhabitants of towns within this State do or may by law enjoy.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace, within said county, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of said town, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof, to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint, to choose such officers as other towns are empowered to choose at their annual town meetings.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That said town of Alexander shall be entitled to vote in the choice of a Representative to the Legislature of this State, in the same class, and in the same manner, as it was allowed and authorized to do, previous to the passing of this Act, and shall continue a part of the class aforesaid until otherwise provided by law.

[This Act passed January 19, 1825.]

RESOLVE establishing the times for holding the Courts of Probate in the County of Penobscot.

*RESOLVED,* That the Probate Court in the County of Penobscot, shall hereafter be holden at the Probate Office in Bangor, and for said County, on the last Tuesday of each month in the year, till further order of the Legislature, beginning on the last Tuesday of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; and all suits, matters, and things now pending in said Court, shall be continued, have day, and be heard on the day last aforesaid. *Be it further resolved,* That in case of the sickness or absence of the Judge of said Court, the same Court, at any of its aforementioned times may be adjourned by the said Judge, or the Register thereof, by posting seasonably an advertisement in writing in said Probate Office. *Be it further resolved,* That the second Resolve in the Resolutions passed the twenty-eighth day of June, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

[This Resolve passed February 7, 1825.]

[CONTINUATION OF LAWS ON FOURTH PAGE.]

# THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1825.

In order to give publicity to as many of the late Acts of our Legislature as possible, we have excluded our general variety of selections. In a few weeks, we shall get through with the publication of them, when we shall again present our readers with the usual variety.

**THE CABINET.** After all the conjectures respecting the new Cabinet, we find that the result is as we anticipated it would be—Mr. Clay is Secretary of State, Mr. Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, James Barbour, Secretary of War, and Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy.

William Wirt is Attorney General, and Alexander H. Everett goes out as Minister to Spain.

It is said that Gov. Clinton declines the Mission to the Court of St. James. If he does, it is certainly paying great respect to the people of New-York.

The following members appeared in the Senate of the United States on the 4th instant, and were qualified:

From Vermont,	Dudley Chase;
Pennsylvania,	William Marks;
Georgia,	John M. Barrian;
Ohio,	William H. Harrison;
Indiana,	William Hendricks;
Illinois,	Elias K. Kane.

The following members have been re-elected:

From Maryland,	Mr. Lloyd;
North Carolina,	Mr. Macon;
South Carolina,	Mr. Gaillard;
Louisiana,	Mr. J. S. Johnson;
Missouri,	Mr. Barton.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We present below the Inaugural Address of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, which, we have no doubt, will be read with interest, and prove highly satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

Yesterday, at the appointed hour, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS took the Oath of Office, as President of the United States, at the Capitol, and, on the occasion, delivered the following Inaugural Address.

In compliance with an usage coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow citizens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to me in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfilment of those duties, my first resort will be to that Constitution, which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate; and, in its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the Government instituted by it, should be invariably and sacredly devoted—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of this Union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men who contributed to its formation, through a most eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man, it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all; it has, to an extent, far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this people. We now receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labors, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty-six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws, enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive functions in their various relations to foreign affairs, to the revenue and expenditures, and to the military force of the Union, by land and sea. A co-ordinate department of the Judiciary has expounded the Constitution and the laws; settling in harmonious coincidence with the Legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction, which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of Jubilee, since the first formation of our Union, has just elapsed; that of the Declaration of our independence is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this Constitution.

Since that period, a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve; a territory bounded by the Mississippi, has been extended from sea to sea; new States have been admitted to the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first Confederation; treaties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth; the people of other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessings; the forest has fallen by the axe of our woods-men; the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whit-

tened every ocean; the dominion of man over physical nature has been extended by the invention of our artists; Liberty and Law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively as under any other Government on the globe; and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditure of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition, under a constitution founded upon the republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, and political, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often, by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissensions, perhaps, inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but, which have, more than once, appeared to threaten the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissensions have been various: founded upon differences of speculation, in the theory of Republican Government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interest, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and of encouragement to me, to observe, that the great result of the experiment, upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success, equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquillity, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty, all have been promoted by the Government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and the just will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this Government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error.

The Revolutionary wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the Government of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, and embittered the conflict of parties, till the nation was involved in war, and the Union was shaken to its centre. This time of trial embraced a period of five-and-twenty years, during which the policy of the Union, in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of government, or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is without a dissenting voice that can be heard. That the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate Government upon earth—That the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections—That the General Government of the Union, and the separate Governments of the States, are all sovereignties of limited powers; fellow servants of the same masters; uncontrolled within their respective spheres; uncontrollable by encroachments upon each other—That the firmest security of peace, is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war—That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power—That the freedom of the press and of religious opinion should be inviolate—That the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation union, are articles of faith upon which we are all now agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederated representative democracy were a government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty nation, these doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies to be erected upon the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds. If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign nation and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, and blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party. It is that of discarding every remnant of rancor against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends, and of yielding to talents and virtues alone, that confidence

which, in times of contention for principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit, which originate in speculative opinions, or indifferent views of administrative policy, are in their nature, transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore perhaps more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our Government, at once federal and national. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve alike, and with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual State in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation in that of the Union. Whatsoever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of Foreign Powers, is of the resort of this General Government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the State Governments, is the inviolable duty of that of the Union; the government of every State will feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices, every where too commonly entertained against distant strangers, are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed, by the compositeness and functions of the great National Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, and do justice to the virtues, of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole Union knit together, by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse, and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this metropolis.

Passing from this general review of the purposes and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first tracings of the path of duty in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the honor of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been—to cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed; to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt; to reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force; to improve the organization and discipline of the army; to provide and sustain a school of military science; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation; to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes; and to proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the constitutional power of the Union. Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in the career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged; provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent among the surviving warriors of the Revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditure of public moneys has been made more effective; the Floridas have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific Ocean; the independence of the southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognized and recommended by example and by counsel, to the potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications and the increase of the navy; towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves; in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind; in exploring the interior regions of the Union; and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In this brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue, to their consummation, those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are in future ages to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that, in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendor of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient Republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of Barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for Legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly

twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury? Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds, upon the question of Constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all Constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect, that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledges that I can give, for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate Departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State Governments; to the candid and liberal support of the People, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service; and knowing, that, except the Lord keep the City, the watchman waketh but in vain, with fervent supplications for his favor, to his overruling Providence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my country.

## EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS FOR THE STATE.

James McLellan, Bath, John Balkham, Robinstown, Joseph Locke, Bloomfield, *Justices of the Peace and Quorum throughout the State.*

Reuel Williams, Augusta, *Commissioner under the 6th article of the act of separation, in the room of James Bridge, resigned.*

## COUNTY OF YORK.

Reuben H. Green, Saco, *Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions.*

Alexander McIntire, York, Nathaniel Clark, Limington, *Associate Justices.*

Samuel Leighton, Alfred, John Bodwell, Shapleigh, Timothy Frost, Kennebunk, *Standing Committee to view and lay out roads.*

## COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Joseph E. Foxcroft, New-Gloucester, *Sheriff.* Luther Fitch, Portland, *Judge of the Municipal Court.*

Isaac Adams, Portland, *Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions.*

Phineas Ingalls, Bridgton, Asaph Howard, Minot, *Associate Justices.*

Secomb Jordan, Durham, Peleg Chandler, New Gloucester, William Cummings, Cape-Elizabeth, *Standing Committee to view and lay out Roads.*

## COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Peter H. Green, Bath, *Sheriff.* John H. Sheppard, Wiscasset, *Register of Probate.*

John Spear, Thomaston, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Warren, *Inspectors of Lime.* Ebenezer Clapp, Bath, *Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions.*

John Dole, Alna, Isaac G. Reed, Waldoborough, *Associate Justices.* John Neal, Litchfield, Ephraim Rollins, Nobleborough, Joel Miller, St. George, *Standing Committee to view and lay out Roads.*

## COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

Leonard Jarvis, Ellsworth, *Sheriff.* Thomas Cobb, Gouldsborough, *Chief Justice.* Joseph Shaw, Thorndike, John Chamberlain, Ellsworth, *Associate Justices of the Court of Sessions.*

Stephen Ide, Frankfort, Paul H. Stevens, Lincolnville, Amos Allen, Bluehill, *Standing Committee to view and lay out roads.* Abner Milliken, jr. Lincolnville, *Inspector of Lime.*

## COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

Josiah Harris, Machias, *Clerk of the Judicial Courts.*

Jonathan D. Weston, Eastport, *County Attorney.*

## COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

Charles Hayden, Winslow, *Chief Justice.* Samuel Moody, Hallowell, James Cochran, Monmouth, *Associate Justices of the Court of Sessions.*

Samuel Reddington, Vassalborough, Charles Morse, Wilton, Isaac S. Small, Monmouth, *Standing Committee to view and lay out roads.*

## COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Rufus K. Goodenow, Paris, *Clerk of the Judicial Courts.* Levi Whitman, Norway, *County Attorney.* John Turner, Turner, *Chief Justice.* Daniel Stowell, Paris, *Associate Justice of the Court of Sessions.*

James Starr, Jay, Ezra Smith, Howard's Gore, Alpheus Spring, Hiram, *Standing Committee to view and lay out roads.*

## COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Jonas Parlin, jr. Norridgewock, *Sheriff.* in the room of Benjamin Adams, Esq. resigned.

Daniel S. Wyman, B. ciate Justice Josiah Norridgewock, Standing C.

Isaac Ho. Courts.

John Goodale, O. sociate Justice Otis Brigg, dunkage, E. Standing C.

General Law Sir—The sense of the that struggle your uniform ciples of rati heard of your dinary sens feelings of poured by passed by ou quent to you shared with of an opport all are anxio ous to your I me, therefo people of Ma quest that y vious to you such time as You will her companions I same glorious of one of you rank as an ol held in the a ated.

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Daniel Steward, jr. Anson, Chief Justice, Asa Wyman, Bloomfield, John Read, Stroug, Associate Justices of the Court of Sessions.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### STATE OF MAINE.

Executive Department,  
Portland, Jan. 23, 1825.

General LAFAYETTE:

Sir—The people of this State, entertaining a high sense of the important services by you rendered in that struggle which gave birth to our Nation, and of your uniform and undeviating attachment to the principles of rational liberty and free Government, have heard of your arrival in the United States with no ordinary sensations of pleasure and gratitude. The feelings of my fellow-citizens on this occasion are portrayed in the enclosed resolutions unanimously passed by our Legislature at the first session subsequent to your arrival. The survivors of those who shared with you the perils of the camp, are desirous of an opportunity of again meeting you in person; and all are anxious that you should visit our State previous to your return to your native country. Permit me, therefore, in the name of my Fellow-Citizens, the people of Maine, as well as in my own behalf, to request that you will extend your visit to this State previous to your departure from the United States, and at such time as will best comport with your convenience. You will here find some who were your immediate companions in arms; many who were engaged in the same glorious and triumphant cause; and the tomb of one of your most intimate friends, whose exalted rank as an officer was equalled only by the rank he held in the affections of all with whom he was associated.

With the most profound respect,  
I am, Sir, your humble servant,  
ALBION K. PARRIS.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1825.

Sir—It has ever been my intention to visit the State of Maine, before I cross the Atlantic. The remembrance of old times, of old friends, and brother soldiers, namely, my excellent friend General Knox; an eager desire to recognize the survivors, and to become acquainted with the families of those who are no more, and my concern, during all my life, for the welfare of the people of Maine, would have sufficed for me to persist in that determination. What then must be my feelings when I am invited by the Legislature, by your Excellency, in terms so very honorable and gratifying that they cannot fail to excite the most lively and deep feelings of gratitude. I am now beginning a course of visits through the Southern and Western States, which will bring me to Boston at the time of the contemplated celebration on Banker's Hill. I shall then proceed to the State of Maine, and regret the necessity I shall be under to make that excursion more rapid than I could wish. But to have been on the soil of our State, to have presented, in person, the tribute of my devotion and gratitude will be to me an inexpressible gratification. I beg in the mean while your Excellency to be the organ of those sentiments to both Houses of the Legislature, and yourself to receive the expression of the high respect, with which I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's  
Obedient Servant,  
LAFAYETTE.

His Excellency, Gov. PARRIS.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The term of the Eighteenth Congress ceased yesterday, and that of the Nineteenth Congress commences this day. The close of the session was characterized by harmony and good feeling.

To the credit of this Congress, it may be said, that, in the House of Representatives, every report favorable to private petitioners was acted upon, and that the Senate although sitting for the purpose the night before last till near three o'clock, passed upon every bill before it. Many of the bills, it was true, were laid upon the table, and thus lost, on the last night of the session, but it was because of the physical impossibility of giving to them, at that period of the session, such consideration as was due to the principles involved in them.

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SALEM, March 7.—Shocking Accident.—We are informed that on Friday afternoon, Mr. Thomas Murphy, Foreman of Mr. Crowninshield's Woolen Factory in Danvers, being engaged in the Pulling Mill while the rest of the hands were at supper, was found dead on their return, under the wheel, crushed and mangled in a most dreadful manner. It is supposed he accidentally fell into the loom, while attending to some of the machinery which was out of order. He was about 40 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Register.

#### OFFICIAL FROM PERU.

##### ORDER OF THE DAY.

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The rest of the Spanish army under General Canerac, capitulated with Gen. Sucre, on the same day. By this capitulation, all the possessions of the Spaniards in Peru, are given up to this Republic. All the Spanish army, and fifteen Generals, are in our power.

The chief, *ad interim*.

(Signed) MANUEL JOSE SOLER.

#### PROCLAMATION.

Peruvians!—The liberating army, commanded by the intrepid and skilful Gen. Sucre, has at once put and end to the war of Peru, and of the American continent, by one of the most glorious victories ever obtained by the arms of the new world. Yes! The army has fulfilled the promise I made you in its name, to accomplish the liberty of Peru in the course of this year.

Peruvians!—The time has arrived when I must also fulfil the promise I made you, to divest myself of the Dictatorship on the day that victory would seal your destiny. The Congress of Peru will be assembled on the 10th of February, (proximo,) being the anniversary of the decree by which was confided to me this supreme authority, and which I will then return to the legislative body which honored me with their confidence. These are not empty words.

Peruvians!—Peru has suffered great military disasters. The troops who guarded it, occupied the free provinces of the North, and carried war against the Congress.—The navy obeyed no longer the commands of the Government. The ex-president Rivo Agueon, by turns a usurper, rebel and traitor, fought against his country and her allies. The auxiliaries of Chili, by their lamentable defection, deprived us of the assistance of their troops; and those of Buenos Ayres, having revolted in Callao against their chiefs, delivered that place to the enemy: The President Torre Tagle, making an appeal to the Spaniards to occupy this capital, achieved the destruction of Peru.

Discord, misery, discontent, and personal interests, had spread their bane through every part of the country. Peru seemed to exist, no more—all was dissolved! Under these awful circumstances, the Congress appointed me a Dictator to save the relics of their last hopes.

The loyalty, the constancy, and the valor of the army of Colombia, have performed this wonderful undertaking. The Peruvians, when a civil war was raging, acknowledged the legitimate Government, and have rendered immense services to the country; while the troops, who protect them, have covered themselves with glory on the fields of Junin and Ayacucho. Factions have disappeared from the soil of Peru. This capital has recovered forever its sweet liberty. Callao is invested, and must be given up by capitulation.

Peruvians!—Peace has succeeded to war; Union to Discord; Order to Anarchy; and Happiness to Misfortune! But never forget, I beseech you, that for these blessings you are indebted to the illustrious victors of Ayacucho.

Peruvians!—The day on which your Congress will meet will be a day of glory! the day that will constitute the most fervent wishes of my ambition—Do not ask more!

(Signed) BOLIVAR.

(Extraordinary Gazette of the Government of Lima, Wednesday, 22d December, 1824.)

Latest from Europe.—By the Steam-Boat Line we learn, that on Saturday forenoon the packet ship Silas Richards, from Liverpool, Jan. 24, and the Bayard, from Havre, Feb. 2, arrived below New-York. The

former brought a report that the Portuguese Government had acknowledged the independence of Brazil. We had a similar report some days since.—Bost. M.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—If we may trust letters from Madrid, the positive news of the recognition of the South American Republics by England, has produced a lively sensation in that capital. It is also said, on the authority of letters from Lisbon, that at the solicitation of Sir Wm. A'Court, the British Ambassador, King John VI. has recognised the independence of Brazil, and changed his ministers. The departure of M. Hyde de Neuville is attributed to this cause.

The communication signed "HENNON" is received. If the writer will give us his name, we will insert it with pleasure, as the subject upon which he treats ought to be looked into.

#### MARRIED.

In Waterborough, Mr. Isaac Bailey, of Bangor, to Miss Sabra Warren, of the former place.

#### DIED.

At his seat in Medford, on Tuesday morning, the 1st inst. Hon. JOHN BROOKS, a hero of the Revolution, and late Governor of Massachusetts, aged 73 years.

#### DEAF AND DUMB.

##### STATE OF MAINE.

Secretary of State's Office,  
Portland, 7 March, 1825.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of June next, the Governor and Council will designate "such Deaf and Dumb Persons as may appear to be the most proper subjects for education," under the "Resolve for the assistance of the Deaf and Dumb," passed February 22, 1825; and that all applications for the benefit of the appropriation made by said Resolve, must be made in writing to this office, previous to that time; setting forth the name, age, and residence of the person for whom the application is made; the amount of assistance such person can receive from his or her parents or guardian, or from any other source, together with evidence of such person's capacity to receive instruction.

By order of the Governor and Council:  
AMOS NICHOLS,  
Secretary of State.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all persons who are indebted to him, on account of the Carding Machine, lately owned by him, to make immediate payment. Unless all bills are settled by the fifteenth day of April next, they will at that time be left with Levi Whitman, Esq. for collection.

NATHANIEL BENNETT.  
Norway, March 12th, 1825. 37 3w

#### PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to GLAZIER & Co. whose term of credit has expired (except it is for the Oxford Observer,) are requested to make payment without the least possible delay, as all notes and accounts of that description must be collected.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

#### PROBATE NOTICES.

##### COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Benjamin Chandler, Judge of Probate, of Wills, for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of ELIAS STURTEVANT, late of Sumner, in said County, Esquire, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months are allowed, from the twenty-second day of February last, to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend that service at the dwelling house of Simeon Barrett, Junr. in Sumner, on the afternoons of the first Monday in May next, the first Monday in June next, and the first Monday in July next, at one of the clock in the afternoon of each of those days.

SIMEON BARRETT, Jr. } Commissioners.  
EBENEZER BRIGGS. }  
Sumner, March 7, 1825. 37

##### COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Honorable Benjamin Chandler, Judge of Probate, of Wills, &c. within and for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of LEONARD PRATT, late of Paris, in said county, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give public notice, that six months are allowed from the twenty-second day of February last to said Creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend them for that purpose at the Register of Deeds' Office, in Paris, on the third Saturday of March inst. and the five following months, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

PARIS, March, 9th, 1825.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of STEPHEN LANDERS, late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Hebron, Feb. 22, 1825. 37 3w

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of SETH BENSON, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to THOMAS CLARK.

Paris, February 22d, 1825. 36 3w

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

DAVID M'WANE, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of DAVID M'WANE, late of Waterford, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said David M'Wane give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at Probate Court, to be held at Waterford, in said County, on the twenty-fifth day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.  
A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register.—35

#### PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

ON the petition of THOMAS CHASE, Jr. administrator of the estate of SAMUEL LIVERMORE, late of Livermore in said County, Gentleman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of three hundred forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents; and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

BENJ. CHANDLER, Judge.

A true copy, attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

ON the petition of JONATHAN FRYE, administrator of the estate of JAMES FRYE, late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-three cents; and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

ON the petition of JIREH HILLMAN, administrator of the estate of MOSES HILLMAN, late of Livermore, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred forty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents; and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

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JONATHAN FRYE, Administrator on the estate of JAMES FRYE, late of Sumner, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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LEWIS DREW, of Buckfield, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will & testament of STEPHEN DREW, late of Buckfield, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said Lewis D'ew give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

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JIREH HILLMAN, Administrator on the estate of MOSES HILLMAN, late of Livermore, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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#### FRESH SUPPLY ENGLISH GOODS.

ASA BARTON, Agent,

HAS just received and offers for sale, A few pieces of Calicoes; Muslins; Cambrics; British Shirtings, &c. ALSO—Vestings; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Black Lace Veils; Merino and Swiss Muslin Points; Ruffs; Black and White Silk Lace; Ribbons; Needle Cases, &c.—which will be sold cheap for cash only.

March 17.



Daniel Steward, jr. Anson, Chief Justice, Asa Wyman, Bloomfield, John Read, Strong, Associate Justices of the Court of Sessions.

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STATE OF MAINE.  
Executive Department,  
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Sir—The people of this State, entertaining a high sense of the important services by you rendered in that struggle which gave birth to our Nation, and of your uniform and undeviating attachment to the principles of rational liberty and free Government, have heard of your arrival in the United States with no ordinary sensations of pleasure and gratitude. The feelings of my fellow-citizens on this occasion are portrayed in the enclosed resolutions unanimously passed by our Legislature at the first session subsequent to your arrival. The survivors of those who shared with you the perils of the camp, are desirous of an opportunity of again meeting you in person; and all are anxious that you should visit our State previous to your return to your native country. Permit me, therefore, in the name of my fellow-citizens, the people of Maine, as well as in my own behalf, to request that you will extend your visit to this State previous to your departure from the United States, and at such time as will best comport with your convenience. You will here find some who were your immediate companions in arms; many who were engaged in the same glorious and triumphant cause; and the tomb of one of your most intimate friends, whose exalted rank as an officer was equalled only by the rank he held in the affections of all with whom he was associated.

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(Signed) MANUEL JOSE SOLER.

PROCLAMATION.

Peruvians!—The liberating army, commanded by the intrepid and skillful Gen. Sucre, has at once put an end to the war of Peru, and of the American continent, by one of the most glorious victories ever obtained by the arms of the new world. Yes! The army has fulfilled the promise I made you in its name, to accomplish the liberty of Peru in the course of this year.

Peruvians!—The time has arrived when I must also fulfil the promise I made you, to divest myself of the Dictatorship on the day that victory would seal your destiny. The Congress of Peru will be assembled on the 10th of February, (proximo,) being the anniversary of the decree by which was confided to me this supreme authority, and which I will then return to the legislative body which honored me with their confidence. These are not empty words.

Peruvians!—Peru has suffered great military disasters. The troops who guarded it, occupied the free provinces of the North, and carried war against the Congress.—The navy obeyed no longer the commands of the Government. The ex-president Rivo Agueen, by turns a usurper, rebel and traitor, fought against his country and her allies. The auxiliaries of Chili, by their lamentable defection, deprived us of the assistance of their troops; and those of Buenos Ayres, having revolted in Callao against their chiefs, delivered that place to the enemy: The President Torre Tagle, making an appeal to the Spaniards to occupy this capital, achieved the destruction of Peru.

Discord, misery, discontent, and personal interests, had spread their bane through every part of the country. Peru seemed to exist no more—all was dissolved! Under these awful circumstances, the Congress appointed me a Dictator to save the relics of their last hopes.

The loyalty, the constancy, and the valor of the army of Colombia, have performed this wonderful undertaking. The Peruvians, when a civil war was raging, acknowledged the legitimate Government, and have rendered immense services to the country; while the troops, who protect them, have covered themselves with glory on the fields of Junin and Ayacucho. Factions have disappeared from the soil of Peru. This capital has recovered forever its sweet liberty. Callao is invested, and must be given up by capitulation.

Peruvians!—Peace has succeeded to war; Union to discord; Order to anarchy; and Happiness to Misfortune! But never forget, I beseech you, that for these blessings you are indebted to the illustrious victors of Ayacucho. Peruvians!—The day on which your Congress will meet will be a day of glory! The day that will constitute the most fervent wishes of my ambition.—Do not ask more!

(Signed) BOLIVAR.

(Extraordinary Gazette of the Government of Lima, Wednesday, 22d December, 1824.)

Latest from Europe.—By the Steam-Boat Line we learn, that on Saturday forenoon the packet ship Silas Richards, from Liverpool, Jan. 24, and the Bayard, from Havre, Feb. 2, arrived below New-York. The

former brought a report that the Portuguese Government had acknowledged the independence of Brazil. We had a similar report some days since.—Bost. M.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—If we may trust letters from Madrid, the positive news of the recognition of the South American Republics by England, has produced a lively sensation in that capital. It is also said, on the authority of letters from Lisbon, that at the solicitation of Sir Wm. A. Court, the British Ambassador, King John VI. has recognised the independence of Brazil, and changed his ministers. The departure of M. Hyde de Neuville is attributed to this cause.

(The communication signed "Hannox" is received. If the writer will give us his name, we will insert it with pleasure, as the subject upon which he treats ought to be looked into.

MARRIED.  
In Waterborough, Mr. Isaac Bailey, of Bangor, to Miss Sabra Warren, of the former place.

DIED.  
At his seat in Medford, on Tuesday morning, the 1st inst. Hon. JOHN BROOKS, a hero of the Revolution, and late Governor of Massachusetts, aged 73 years.

DEAF AND DUMB.

STATE OF MAINE.  
Secretary of State's Office,  
Portland, 7 March, 1825.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That on Tuesday, the fourth day of June next, the Governor and Council will designate "such Deaf and Dumb Persons as may appear to be the most proper subjects for education," under the "Resolve for the assistance of the Deaf and Dumb," passed February 22, 1825; and that all applications for the benefit of the appropriation made by said Resolve, must be made in writing to this office, previous to that time; setting forth the name, age, and residence of the person for whom the application is made; the amount of assistance such person can receive from his or her parents or guardian, or from any other source, together with evidence of such person's capacity to receive instruction.

By order of the Governor and Council:  
AMOS NICHOLS,  
Secretary of State.

TAKE NOTICE.  
THE subscriber requests all persons who are indebted to him, on account of the Carding Machine, lately owned by him, to make immediate payment. Unless all bills are settled by the fifteenth day of April next, they will at that time be left with Levi Waitman, Esq. for collection.

NATHANIEL BENNETT.  
Norway, March 12th, 1825. 37 3w

PARTICULAR NOTICE.  
ALL persons indebted to GLAZIER & Co. whose term of credit has expired (except it is for the Oxford Observer), are requested to make payment without the least possible delay, as all notes and accounts of that description must be collected.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

PROBATE NOTICES.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Benjamin Chandler, Judge of Probate, of Wills, for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of ELIAS STURTEVANT, late of Sumner, in said County, Esquire, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months are allowed, from the twenty-second day of February last, to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend that service at the dwelling house of Simeon Barrett, Junr. in Sumner, on the afternoons of the first Monday in May next, the first Monday in June next, and the first Monday in July next, at one of the clock in the afternoon of each of those days.

SIMEON BARRETT, Jr., Commissioners.  
Sumner, March 7, 1825. 37

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Honorable Benjamin Chandler, Judge of Probate, of Wills, &c. within and for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of LEONARD PLATT, late of Paris, in said County, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give public notice, that six months are allowed from the twenty-second day of February last to said Creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend them for that purpose at the Register of Deeds Office, in Paris, on the third Saturday of March inst. and the five following months, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

PARIS, March, 9th, 1825.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of STEPHEN LANDERS, late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

HEBRON, Feb. 22, 1825. 37 3w

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of SETH BENSON, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to THOMAS CLARK.

PARIS, February 22d, 1825. 30 3w

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

DAVID M'WANE, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of DAVID M'WANE, late of Waterford, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED.—That the said David M'Wane give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Waterford, in said County, on the twenty-fifth day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.  
A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register.—35

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

ON the petition of THOMAS CHASE, Jr. administrator of the estate of SAMUEL LIVERMORE, late of Livermore in said County, Gentleman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of three hundred forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED.—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

BENJ. CHANDLER, Judge.

A true copy, attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

ON the petition of JONATHAN FRYE, administrator of the estate of JAMES FRYE, late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars & eighty-three cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED.—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

ON the petition of JIREH HILLMAN, administrator of the estate of MOSES HILLMAN, late of Livermore, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred forty-nine dollars & seventy-one cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED.—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

JONATHAN FRYE, Administrator on the estate of JAMES FRYE, late of Sumner, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED.—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy, attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

LEWIS DREW, of Buckfield, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will & testament of STEPHEN DREW, late of Buckfield, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED.—That the said Lewis Drew give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

JIREH HILLMAN, Administrator on the estate of MOSES HILLMAN, late of Livermore, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED.—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy, attest, Thomas Webster, Register.

FRESH SUPPLY ENGLISH GOODS.

ASA BARTON, Agent,

HAS just received and offers for sale, a few pieces of Calicoes; Muslins; Cambrics; British Shirtings, &c.

ALSO—Vestings; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Black Lace Veils; Merino and Swiss Muslin Points; Ruffs; Black and White Silk Lace; Ribbons; Needle Cases, &c.—which will be sold cheap for cash only.

March 17.

## LAWS OF MAINE.

AN ACT additional to "an act prescribing the mode of taking depositions."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That whenever any person may be desirous of taking any deposition to be used as evidence in any case, of a contested election of any person returned as a member of the House of Representatives, and shall have caused such Representative elect, to be served with a copy of a remonstrance against the legality of his election, at least thirty days previous to the session of the Legislature, of which such person is returned a member, any such person, and also such Representative elect, may cause such proceedings to be had in regard to notice to the adverse party, and summoning any witness before a Justice of the Peace, for the purpose of taking his deposition; and such witness shall be subject to the same liabilities, as are provided in the act to which this is additional.

[This Act passed February 25, 1825.]

AN ACT relating to duties on Commissions.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, whenever any person shall be appointed to any civil office, upon which a duty is now, or hereafter may be required to be paid for the use of the State, no commission shall be made out, until said duty has been paid, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, forthwith to notify such person of his appointment; and upon such person's producing from the proper officer, a receipt for the amount of the duty required, a commission shall forthwith be made out, and delivered to him, or any other person applying therefor by his authority.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State, shall, on the first day of January annually certify to the Treasurer of the State, the amount paid to the several Treasurers of Counties, Towns and Plantations, for duties on commissions, by him delivered the year preceding.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[This act passed February 2, 1825.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act to promote the sale and settlement of Public Lands."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That, the Land Agent be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to sell and convey to actual settlers, the public lands in any township belonging to this State, in the manner following, viz. To the first ten settlers, one hundred acres each, for twenty dollars per hundred acres; to the second ten settlers, one hundred acres each, for thirty dollars per hundred acres; to the third ten settlers, one hundred acres each, for forty dollars per hundred acres; to the fourth ten settlers, one hundred acres each, for fifty dollars per hundred acres; and to the fifth ten settlers, one hundred acres each, for sixty dollars per hundred acres; one half of the said amount to be paid in labor, to be laid out in making roads in, and through, the respective townships taken up by such settlers, under the direction of the Land Agent; the remaining half to be paid in money on contracting.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the said agent be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to sell in lots not exceeding one mile square, any meadow, bog, or waste land, which does not fall under the denomination of settling or timber land, either at auction or private sale, as in his opinion shall best promote the interest of the State; and to execute good and sufficient deeds of the same, to the purchasers.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That the said agent be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to sell timber on the public lands, where the same is decaying, and in his opinion, it is for the public interest so to do.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[This act passed February 26, 1825.]

AN ACT to establish a Municipal Court in the town of Portland.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That there be, and hereby is established a Court to be denominated the Municipal Court for the town of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, to consist of one Judge, who shall take cognizance of, and exercise jurisdiction over, all such matters and things, within said county, as Justice of the Peace, may by law, take cognizance of, and exercise jurisdiction over, and under like restrictions and limitations, and in like manner, as they may exercise the same: And that said Judge shall keep fair records of his proceedings, and deliver fair copies thereof, when thereto required; which being duly certified, shall be evidence of such records in any other court.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That if any Justice of the Peace, within the town of Portland aforesaid, shall in any manner, take cognizance of, or exercise jurisdiction over, any crime or offence, or in any civil action wherein the said Judge is not a party or interested, and shall accept or receive any fee or reward therefor, he shall forfeit and pay to the use of said county, for each and every such offence, the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered by indictment or information, in any court proper to try the same.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That said Court shall take cognizance of simple larcenies, wherein the property alleged to have been stolen, shall not exceed in value the sum of twenty dollars; and shall have power to try the same, and to award such sentence on conviction, as is by law provided for such offences, and of all offences against the by-laws of said town: and that any person aggrieved at any sentence awarded by said Judge, may appeal therefrom,

to the Court of Common Pleas, in like manner, as if the same had been awarded by any Justice of the Peace.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the said Judge shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council, and shall receive in full compensation for his services, eight hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly yearly, at the treasury of the County of Cumberland. And in all processes, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which may be brought before him, and for all copies of his records or papers, remaining in any case, on his files, it shall be the duty of said Judge, to tax, claim, and receive, all such fees, as would accrue to any Justice of the Peace, for similar services; and to account therefor, quarterly yearly, on oath, to the Treasurer of said county, towards his said salary; and the balance, if any there be, over and above the salary of the said Judge, for any such quarter, shall be paid into the treasury of said county. And the said Judge shall not in any case, act as counsellor or attorney in any court.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That all fines and penalties, which may be awarded by said Judge, shall be accounted for and paid over, as if the same had been awarded by the sentence of any Justice of the Peace.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force, and take effect from and after the first day of June next.

[This act passed February 22, 1825.]

AN ACT to annex Daniel Shaw to the town of Westbrook.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That Daniel Shaw, whose dwelling house and farm on which he now lives, is divided by the division line between the towns of Falmouth and Westbrook in the County of Cumberland, together with his poll and such part of his said farm as now lies in the town of Falmouth, be, and hereby is set off and annexed to the town of Westbrook aforesaid; Provided however, That the said Shaw, and that portion of his land set off as aforesaid, shall be holden to pay all taxes legally assessed upon him in the town of Falmouth prior to the passing of this Act.

[This Act passed January 31, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to the several Acts "for the preservation of Fish in the Penobscot River and Bay, and the several streams that empty into the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Lock Sluice, through the dam belonging to the Eastern River Lock and Sluice Company, at the Mills on Eastern River, in Orland, in the County of Hancock, as it was on the first day of January now last past, shall be, and is hereby, made and constituted a sufficient passage or sluice-way for Salmon, Shad and Alwives, to pass up said Eastern River: Provided said Company shall, from the tenth day of May, to the twentieth day of June, annually, cause the lower great gates, and upper small gates, in said sluice, to be kept open at all times, excepting when boats or rafts are passing the same, any thing in any of the Acts to which this is in addition to the contrary notwithstanding.

[This Act passed Feb. 23, 1825.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act to establish a Municipal Court in the Town of Portland."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That a Judge of the Municipal Court, for the town of Portland, may, at any time, after the passing of this Act, be appointed and commissioned, in the manner provided by the Constitution.

[This Act passed February 24, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act respecting Pounds, and impounding Beasts going at large, or damage feasant."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the provisions contained in the eighth, ninth and tenth sections of the act to which this is in addition, be, and the same are hereby extended to the case of beasts impounded for doing damage in the tillage, mowing or other lands, of any person under improvement, whether enclosed with a legal and sufficient fence or not: Provided such impounding be lawful, according to the principles of the common law.

[This act passed February 26, 1825.]

AN ACT for the preservation of fish in Piscataqua River.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, if any person or persons shall fish in the Piscataqua River, or any of the branches thereof, within this State, below the Portsmouth Bridge, with a seine or net more than twelve rods in length; or if any person or persons shall fish above said bridge, between said bridge, and the Thompson's Pond Brook, (so called) in the town of Elliot, with any seine whatever, for each and every such offence, he or they shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt, in any court of competent jurisdiction to try the same, one half to the person prosecuting therefor, and one half to the poor of the town, in which the offence shall have been committed.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall fish with any trap or set line (so called) in said river, or any of the branches thereof, within this State, he shall forfeit the sum of six dollars, and all the said fines and forfeitures of every description; to be recovered by complaint, before any Justice of the Peace for the County of York, one half to the complainant, and one half to the poor of the town in which such offence shall have been committed.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of the towns of Kittery and Elliot, to appoint annually, two or more fish wardens, in each of said towns, who shall each receive a certificate of their appointment, and who shall be severally sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty; and it shall be the duty of such wardens to see that the provisions of this act are carried into effect.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the term, during which the wardens first appointed under this act, shall hold their respective offices, shall be from the time of their appointment to the first Monday of May next; and all laws heretofore made respecting the fisheries in said river, are hereby repealed. Provided however, That this provision shall not be construed, so as to extend to "An act for the preservation of alewives and other fish in Salmon Falls River," passed February ninth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

[This act passed February 23, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to an Act to prevent and punish trespasses.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That if any person shall wilfully and maliciously injure or destroy any building or other fixture, or shall wilfully and maliciously destroy, injure or secrete any goods, chattels, or valuable papers, not his own, every such offender, on conviction in the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of Common Pleas, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the common jail, not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the Court: And every person, so offending shall also be liable to the party injured, in a sum equal to three times the value of the property so destroyed or injured, in an action of Trespass.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all prosecutions for breaches of this act, and also for breaches of the act to which this is additional, shall and may be commenced within four years from the time the offence shall have been committed.

[This Act passed February 26, 1825.]

AN ACT to set off John Gray, Junior, and John Starbird, with their estates from the town of Woodstock, and to annex the same to the town of Paris.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That John Gray, Junior, and John Starbird, with their estates, polls, and lands, being lots numbered six and seven, lying within the town of Woodstock, be, and the same hereby are set off from the town of Woodstock, and annexed to the town of Paris, in the County of Oxford: Provided, That the said John Gray, Junior, and John Starbird shall be holden to pay all taxes assessed against them in the said town of Woodstock, prior to the passing of this act.

[This Act passed February 10, 1825.]

G. C. LYFORD,

At the Cheap Store, Court-Street, Portland. HAS JUST RECEIVED, 15 Packages FRESH GOODS, which, with his former stock, will be sold very low. Among the BARGAINS, are

2000 yds. stout Brown SHEETINGS, at 12 1-2 cts.  
2500 yds. fine do. do. 14 & 15 cts.  
700 yds. coarse do. SHIRTINGS, 9 cts.  
750 yds. stout do. do. 12 1-2 cts.  
10 dozen plain MUSLIN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 12 1-2 to 20 cts.  
14 dozen figured MUSLIN HANDKERCHIEFS, yard square, at 25 cents each.  
1 bale AMERICAN GINGHAMS, at 12 1-2 cts.  
1 bale do. do. 1s.  
Light and dark ENGLISH GINGHAM, Calico width, at 12 1-2 cts.  
4-4 Cord PINK GINGHAMS, at 25 cts.  
Narrow White FLANNELS, at 12 1-2 cts to 1s.  
Red FLANNELS, from 25 cts. to 2s. 6d.  
100 CASSIMERE SHAWLS, from 7s. 6d. to \$5 25  
100 pieces plain and figured BOMBAZETTE.

ALSO.

Blue, Black, Mixt and Drab Broadcloths; Black and Mixt Cassimeres; Ladies' Blue and Drab Habit Cloths; Sattinets, fine assortment; Caroline and Scotch Plaids; Calicoes; Copper-plates; Muslins; Cambrics; Vestings; Silk and Worsted Hosiery; Black Nankin and Canton Crapes; Double Chain Black and Colored Levantines; Black Sinclaws and Sarsnets; Changeable and Figured Silks, Norwich and Italian Crapes; an excellent assortment of Gloves; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Linen Cambrics; Black and White Silk Laces; Thread, Bobbinet and Mechlin Laces; Real Merino Shawls and Mantles; Raw Silk and Worsted Mantles; White and Green Gauze Veils; White and Black Lace Veils; Ribbons; Tapes; Bobbins; Paper and Box Pins; Cotton Batting, Pelesse Wadding; Gimps; Cord Plushes; Habit Buttons; Frogs, &c. &c. &c.

Portland, January 17, 1825. 30 8w

HAT STORE REMOVED.

JEREMIAH HASKELL

HAS REMOVED from Exchange-Street, to No. 2, Boy's Building, Middle-Street, second door from Exchange-Street; where he has just opened a prime assortment of

Gentlemen's, youth's and children's HATS, of various qualities and manufactures; Gentlemen's, youth's, and children's FUR CAPS, various prices; Ladies' and Misses BEAVER BONNETS and Chinilla Caps, Fur Trimmings, &c.; Gentlemen's GLOVES and UNDERWEAR. Also—a few bales BUFFALO ROBES.

The above were selected by himself, expressly for retailing, and will be sold at a small advance for Cash.

Particular attention will be paid to orders—and any article, sent upon an order, which should disappoint the expectations of the purchaser, or that should not fit, may be returned and exchanged, or the money will be refunded.

\*CASH will be paid as above for

1000 Prime FOX SKINS.

Portland, Dec. 9, 1824. (24 3meop.)

MACHINE CARDS.

HORACE SEAYER, No. 2, Mitchell's Buildings, has just received a consignment of Machine Cards, from the Manufactory of Horace Smith, Leicester, which will be warranted to give satisfaction. Orders for any quantity executed at short notice.

Feb. 15.—If 34

PAPER.

HORACE SEAYER, No. 2, Mitchell's Buildings, has on hand an extensive assortment of Royal—fine and coarse Demi-Letter—Foolscap—No. 1, and 2, Pot—Sheeting—Kensington Cap—and Wrapping Paper.

Feb. 14. 3w 34

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following Lots of Land in the town of Peru, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in a bill committed to me to collect, for the year 1824—which are as follows:

THOMPSON'S GRANT.

Owners' Names.	No. of Lots.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Moulton,	16	8	114	\$ 114	\$ 1 14
Unknown,	12	10	100	100	1 00
A. D.	10	12	100	50	50
	4	14	100	100	1 00
	16	5	141	141	1 41
	17	6	141	141	1 41
	11	6	100	100	1 00
	16	7	100	100	1 00

PECK'S GRANT.

Owners' Names.	No. of Lots.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Mrs. Gilman,	3		100	100	1 00
do.	2		100	100	1 00
do.	4		100	100	1 00
Patten,	9		100	150	1 50

LUNT'S GRANT.

Owners' Names.	No. of Lots.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Lunt's lower tract,	1	1	100	400	4 00
Bartholomew Lunt,	2	1	100	400	4 00
Eighty rod strip,	1	2	84	100	1 00
	2	2	106	175	1 75
	6	2	75	75	75
	5	3	5	75	75
	3	3	100	175	1 75
			710	1450	14 50
			200	400	4 00
			220	400	4 00
	8	1	50	211	2 15

Lunt's Store and Potash, 40 46

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before Monday, the twenty-eighth day of March next, so much of said Land will be sold at Public Vendue as will discharge the same, at the house of the subscriber, in said Peru, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

STEPHEN GAMMON,

Collector of Peru for 1824.

Peru, February 10, 1825.

\*Half of a cent.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Bethel. THE owners of the following Lots of LAND are hereby notified, that the same are taxed in the bills of assessment of taxes, assessed on the lands of non-resident proprietors, in said Bethel, in the County of Oxford, for the State, County, Town and School Taxes, committed to me, for the year 1824, in the sums respectively set against said lots, viz:

Owners.	No. of Lots.	No. of Ranges.	Acres.	Value.	Town and School.	State and County.
Unknown,	12	1	100	\$ 50	\$ 54	\$ 20
do.	16	1	100	40	44	18
do.	18	1	100	40	44	18
do.	19	1	100	50	54	20
do.	33	1	100	50	54	20
do.	13	1	50	25	28	11
do.	7	2	100	50	54	20
Peter Frost,	9	2	100	50	54	20
Wm. Barker,	15	2	130	50	54	20
Perry Land,	6	3	100	50	54	20
Unknown,			15	20	22	8
do.	16	2	100	40	44	18
do.	23	2	100	65	72	25
do.	29	2	100	40	44	18
do.	2	3	100	40	44	18
do.	12	3	100	20	22	8
do.	19	3	100	30	34	4
do.	16	6	100	30	34	14
do.	15	7	100	50	54	20
do.	17	6	100	50	54	20
do.	2	4	100	30	34	14
do.	20	11	22	10	12	5
do.	21	11	28	10	12	5
do.	22	11	20	8	10	4
do.	26	10	30	15	8	3
do.	5	1	100	40	44	18
Dr. M. Mason, Agent,	3	4	100	34	34	13
S. Kimball, & Deac.	15	6	100	30	34	14
Barker, Agents,						
Sam'l Kimball,	24	1	100	50	54	20
Agent,						
P. C. Virgin, Agent,	11	3	100	75	82	30
M. Bonney, Agent,	20	3	100	40	44	18
M. Mason, Agent,	14	8	100	60	66	25

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Thursday, the thirty-first day of March next, so much of said Lands will, on said day, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling House of the subscriber, in said Bethel, be sold at Public Auction, as will be sufficient to pay said taxes and charges.

THADDEUS P. BARTLETT,

Collector of said Bethel, A. D. 1824.

Bethel, Feb. 25, 1825.

36 3w

MAINE REGISTER FOR 1825.

JUST PUBLISHED and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, THE MAINE REGISTER, for 1825.

TOUR OF LAFAYETTE. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, A SKETCH of the tour of Gen. LA FAYETTE, with notices of his life, &c. &c.

THE OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

ASA BARTON,

For the Proprietors, at two dollars per annum, payable semi-annually.

No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted, and on the usual terms.

All letters, addressed to the publisher, must be post paid.

The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for its insertion.

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